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The People's Korea

No. 825 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1977 (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

U.S. Should Undertake Promised Disengagement from S. Korea

EDITORIAL

On January 20 Jimmy Carter is taking office as the 39th President of the United States amidst the interest and attention of the world public.

Carter is supposedly departing from the outdated intransigent "policy of strength" in order to contribute to world peace.

During the election campaign Carter made a significant but conditional promise to phase out the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea. He must prove as good as his word.

The presence of GI's in south Korea constitutes an unjustified interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, is a source of tension on the Korean Peninsula and serves as an obstacle to Korea's reunification.

This military deployment costs the American taxpayers a great deal of money and wins the Americans the unworthy distinction of being "interventionists in the Korean affairs" and "aggressors."

The American involvement is a byproduct of the post-World War II fanatic "anti-communist" campaign which swept the U.S. mainland and of the Cold War. It is partly due to the overestimation of American power by the Americans.

No longer is there any tenable rationale for the U.S. occupation of south Korea. When the Korean War ended with an appalling defeat for the Americans, they should have learned a due lesson about the absurdity of the "policy of strength" and realized that they were not "almighty." From the Vietnam debacle, they should have known that they could not by all means resist the Asian people determined in their struggle for national liberation.

In other words, the days are gone never to return when the imperialists were able to lord it over the world and when the Americans played the role of "policemen" of the world. A powerful trend in the world today is that any nation rejects an interference from outside and strives to chart its own independent destiny.

Not withstanding this, the Americans followed up the Vietnam collapse with a fresh buildup in south Korea, aggravating the tension to an extremely dangerous point. A case in point is the August, 1976 Panmunjom incident, spotlighting the ever present danger of a minor incident expanding into a new Korean War.

South Korea was declared by certain American rulers to be a "first-line defense area" of the U.S. They threatened the use of nuclear arms in any resumed hostility. Alarmed at this, the American public are taking issue with the U.S.'s Asian policy that the U.S. troops are in south Korea in the national interests of the U.S. What has the U.S. gained from the many years of support to the corrupt dictatorial regime in Seoul in line with the misled Asian policy? Contrary to their original expectations, the Americans are being denounced throughout the world as "abettors of the murder of liberty and democracy."

As a matter of common sense, the "yushin constitution" of the Seoul puppets is nothing but a charter for a "police state." Everybody is deeply disturbed by the present state of affairs in south Korea for which the Americans are undoubtedly responsible—the medieval situation in the latter half of the 20th century: the depravity of the puppet rulers in Seoul, their barbarous tyrannical rule, and the draconic repression of the human rights and democracy.

Those who have helped the traitors to the nation are also corrupt. Hard evidence is clear in the scandalous KCIA operations to cultivate American Congressmen as they are known as the "Korea lobby." Only too natural, serious doubts are being expressed in many parts of the world about the lack of moral considerations in the American foreign policy conduct. Noteworthy is the fact that Carter had to pledge to restore the moral factor in international relations and cease to support any given regime violating human rights.

The tap cause of the criminal American conduct in Korea originates with the ill-conceived premise of the U.S. Government's Asian and Korean policy. If Carter is to return the foreign policy conduct to the original moral principle on which it should be based, he must carry out the withdrawal of American ground troops from south Korea and prepare the pullout of the remaining American forces, as he pledged.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, said:

"The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population wrested by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale."

Our country remains divided with the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea. The GI's presence is an intolerable infringement on the sovereignty of the Korean people.

The south Korean puppet rulers are taking advantage of the American presence to get continuing aid from Washington and remain in power indefinitely. The Japanese militarists, too, are objecting to any move to withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea on ground that it would adversely affect the "balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula. Their common aim is apparently to create "two Koreas" by using the U.S. troops for their own purposes unrelated to the aspirations and interests of the Korean people.

After the U.S. troops have been withdrawn from south Korea, the Korean people will have a golden opportunity to have the north-south joint statement guide the north-south negotiations for the eventual complete reunification of their long-divided homeland. Then peace will certainly prevail in Korea, with groundwork being laid for rapprochement between the peoples of Korea and the U.S.

The Americans, if they are truly desirous of seeing peace in Asia, should undertake the military disengagement from south Korea in total disregard for the vicious maneuverings on the part of the Japanese and the south Korean puppets. In March 1974 the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly sent a letter to the American Congress, proposing Pyongyang-Washington negotiations on signing a peace agreement to replace the current Korean Armistice Agreement. In the letter the DPRK side stressed that such a bilateral peace agreement would eliminate the source of tension in Korea and bring lasting peace to that part of Asia. The 30th United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling for the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea and north-south talks to be guided by the spirit of the north-south joint statement for the reunification of the country.

It is a matter of great regret, however, that the proposal and the resolution have been left unheeded by the Americans up till today.

The heart of the matter is that the U.S. troops are in south Korea in flagrant violation of the UN Charter and the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Carter should seek for a prompt end on the barren antiquated Asian policy and in particular the wrong Korean policy left behind by the successive Presidents of the U.S. and pursue a peace-loving policy in foreign relations realm.

U.S. Koreans Form Anti-Pak Joint Front; Opposition Calls for Elections

A united front was reportedly formed in Los Angeles on Jan. 15 by different anti-Pak groups of south Koreans in the United States in a bid to promote the overthrow of the Pak fascist regime and restore democracy in south Korea.

Fifty south Korean democratic leaders in exile in the U.S. met in the metropolis in the West Coast where the biggest Korean community is.

They inaugurated a "united movement to democratize south Korea" formed with separate local groups. Among the participants in the meeting were Associate Professor of Western Illinois University Li Jae Hyon, former director of the south Korean information centre attached to the "embassy" in Washington, journalist Mun Myong Ja and former south Korean naval "chief of general staff" Li Ryong Un.

The movement is aimed to urge the White House and Capitol Hill to suspend their support to the repressive Pak regime and unveil thoroughly the illegal activities of the "KCIA" in the United States.

Its immediate action program adopted at the Los Angeles meeting is: to call upon the Carter administration to press the south Korean "regime" for the release of political prisoners including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Chi Ha; to uncover "KCIA" collaborators; and to strengthen the solidarity with overseas democratic movements including those in Japan.

The meeting also decided to hold a general rally of overseas Korean nationals for a democratic Korea in August in Washington.

Opposition forces in south Korea are also increasingly becoming active.

When its president Ryang Il Tong met the press on Jan. 14 in Seoul, the opposition Democratic Unification Party demanded: the repeal of the "presidential emergency decree No. 9"; the release of all the political prisoners; and the enforcement of general elections.

Issuing a statement last December, the party also demanded full account of the "KCIA" payoff scandal in Washington.

The opposition party is planning a plenary meeting of its central committee at the end of January in an effort to rally dispersed opposition forces and to push ahead with the anti-Pak drive. A massive campaign is slated by the unification party for the beginning of March. In the first month of spring the "supreme court's ruling" is anticipated to be given on the "March 1 manifesto case," the new term of university will start and the anniversary of the "March 1 declaration for independence" come up again.

Meanwhile, students strenuously move for democracy and freedom underground.

A number of handbills printing the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" made public by Seoul students at the campus rally last December is reportedly being distributed secretly among the citizens.

This year, from its very beginning, witnesses a growing momentum in the resistance movement against the dictator Pak Jung Hi.

Danes conduct a large-scale street demonstration in Copenhagen, demanding the GI pullout from south Korea and Korea's independent, peaceful reunification. (Last year)

British M.P.s, Savants Petition for S. Korean Democracy

A "petition on political prisoners in south Korea" was distributed last December by the Korea Committee of Great Britain and signed by many leading figures of British political, academic and cultural life, including 34 Members of Parliament, according to an information reaching to the editorial board.

The petition calls for; an end to torture in south Korea; the immediate release of all political prisoners; and the restoration of democratic rule in south Korea.

A copy of the petition, together with a list of the signatories, was sent to the south Korean "government" in Seoul, to the south Korean embassy in London, to the British government and to representatives of the British and foreign press.

The petition reads:

The South Korean regime, which come to power via a military coup, holds large numbers of men and women in prison for political reasons.

Amnesty International and religious bodies have verified that torture has been extensively used by the regime. Many people have also been executed on trumped-up charges.

Among the most famous either in prison or under severe sentence are South Korea's only living ex-President, Yun Po Sun, aged 78; former opposition presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung; and the country's leading poet, Kim Chi Ha. Yun Po Sun and Kim Dae Jung were recently given long prison sentences for signing the Declaration for Democratic Salvation, issued on March 1st this year at the Seoul Catholic Cathedral. The Declaration, which calls for the restoration of democracy, was signed by the country's leading civic, social and religious personalities.

Moreover, torture, execution and imprisonment are only the most visible signs of a nationwide system of repression, which affects countless thousands of workers and farmers, as well as students, religious figures and politicians. This repression is not arbitrary but systematic, and has social and economic aspects which are integral to its overall function.

It is urgent that people in Britain speak up about the repression in South Korea. It is urgent to save the lives of those immediately threatened with death and torture; it is urgent to secure the release of those unjustly imprisoned; and it is also urgent to speak upon behalf of all those who cannot make their own voices heard.

SIGNATORIES

Lord Fenner Brockway; Lord Soper; Mervyn Stockwood, Bishop of Southwark;

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New Koreagate Probe Planned

A "special House commission" which would investigate suspected south Korean influence-peddling on Capitol Hill and at the same time establish new standards of morality in U.S.-south Korea relations, would be organized in three or four weeks, Fraser, chairman of the U.S. House International Relations sub-Committee, said on Jan. 10, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

The "commission", he said, would conduct a full-scale inquiry into the illegal activities of the "KCIA (the Korean Central Intelligence Agency)" in the U.S., aid to south Korea and Pak's suppression of human rights, and would study the question of withdrawing the U.S. forces from there.

Organization of such a "commission" as this devoted to the investigation of shady relations between the U.S. and south Korea, is said to be unprecedented in U.S. Congress history.

The House speaker Thomas P. O'Neil already expressed full support for the establishment of this "commission." The U.S. State Department and Justice Department under the new Carter administration have also agreed to cooperate in the investigations by the proposed commission.

Officials of the State. Dep., Justice Dep. and the CIA are expected to be summoned as witnesses.

The bribery scandal surfaced last October. The south Korean regime tried to dismiss it at first, but Pak Jung Hi fired the head of the KCIA on Dec. 4 in a move widely interpreted as an attempt to improve his image abroad.

The south Korean regime, on Dec. 8, charged the U.S. with forcibly detaining Kim Sang Gun, the well-informed No. 2 agent in the U.S. The U.S. quickly denied the charge, saying Kim had asked for an asylum in the U.S.

The House Ethics Committee and Justice Committee intend to investigate alleged south Korean attempts to buy influence in Congress but both their committees' inquiries are restricted to bribery scandals.

In contrast, the "special commission" will investigate U.S.-south Korea relations as a whole, and re-examine basic U.S. policy toward the Korean Peninsula.

If the "commission's" activities are put on the right track, new bribery cases involving the south Korean "regime" may be exposed.

Growing American Public Demand for GI Pullout From S. Korea

The year 1977 will herald a change in the American policy on south Korea.

"We can redeploy and gradually phase out the U.S. ground forces and withdraw the nuclear weapons now stationed in south Korea," proclaimed the new platform of the Democratic Party adopted at its 37th national convention held in New York last July.

The world public are closely watching how the incoming Carter administration is going to carry into effect the Democratic platform on the phased withdrawal of the American troops.

Jimmy Carter will assume office in the White House on Jan. 20.

During his election campaign, the former Georgian Governor pledged to pull GIs out of south Korea and reduce or stop American military and economic aid to such repressive regimes as south Korea and Chile. He said last June before the foreign policy association in New York the U.S. should make clear that the repressive policy of south Korea could not be accepted by the American public.

As for Carter's diplomatic style, his aides described it as "de-Kissingerization"—a far more explicit moral factor for America's relations abroad in place of pure balance-of-power considerations, a reduced coziness with dictatorial allies and a reluctance to involve the U.S. military abroad. So, the Democratic President is expected to move in this direction.

Demands for the U.S. military's withdrawal from south Korea and an end to the American support for the suppressive Pak Jung Hi regime have been repeated by Capitol Hill, former government officials and academic circles and other wide sectors of the American public.

Before retiring from Capitol Hill, former Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield said on Dec. 13 Washington should try to bring about a "settlement" between north and south Korea and U.S. policy should not be hostage to any government in Seoul. GIs, he added, should be withdrawn and all nuclear weapons removed from south Korea.

Former Defense Secretary under the Nixon administration Melvin Laird in an interview with the Washington Post, which was carried on its Nov. 22, 1976 issue, suggested the similar idea. Senators Humphrey and McGovern and Congressman Fraser shared the view.

Laird said he had tried to start a withdrawal of American forces in 1972 but blocked by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and the National Security Council. Kissinger thought the withdrawal would disrupt the balance of power in eastern Asia. Carter's pledge of the troop withdrawal has been renewed by his cabinet members at the Senate confirmation hearings.

The new White House will likely be forced to start the troop withdrawal from south Korea and reconsider the American commitment to the region.

Now the question is when and how the troop withdrawal will start, and whether the American military and economic aid to the repressive regime of Seoul will cease. It is high time for the United States to put an end to its involvement with the region, with a peace agreement between Pyongyang and Washington as a stepping-stone.

Japanese Demand Stop to Aid to Seoul

An emergency meeting demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in south Korea and protesting against the Pak "regime's" suppression of human rights was held in Tokyo on December 25.

The meeting was sponsored by leading members of various organisations of Japan supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy—16 prominent figures including Iwai Akira, general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; socialist member of the House of Councillors Den Hideo, representative of the Society for Supporting the Reunification of the Korean Nation; critic Aochi Shin, representative of the Japan Liaison Council for Solidarity with the South Korean People; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; writer Oda Makoto; scholar Kido Mataichi.

Critic Kajitani Yoshihisa made an opening speech at the meeting.

The Korean question became a particularly important question in the international situation this year, voices demanding Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and peace rose higher and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea was raised as an urgent problem, he said. He reviewed the situation this year.

The meeting adopted a statement.

The statement demanded the Carter administration unconditionally and immediately withdraw all the U.S. troops from south Korea and sternly protested against the Japanese Government's despicable international manoeuvres opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and making eyes with some countries over this question.

The statement also strongly demanded the prompt withdrawal of the nuclear weapons of the U.S. troops from Okinawa and south Korea.

The statement called for an immediate discontinuation of the "aid" of the Japanese and U.S. governments to south Korea which helps maintain the tyrannical fascist system of the Pak "regime."

We demand the Japanese Government and the investigation authorities thoroughly probe into the crime of the Pak "regime" and the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" in cooking up the Kim Dae Jung case, and call for the early realisation of the unconditional return of Kim Dae Jung to Japan.

We sternly demand the Japanese Government and the investigation authorities thoroughly disclose the Pak "regime's" dirty bribery vis-a-vis Japan over the question of the U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea, the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreements on the joint development of the continental shelf" and the concealment of the Kim Dae Jung case and the corruption of the Japanese politicians and develop a probe into the "Lockheed" scandal into one into the Japan-south Korea scandal.

The statement strongly demanded the expulsion of the members of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" from Japan and urged the Pak "regime" to release Kim Dae Jung, Kim Ji Ha and other democratic figures, Korean students studying in south Korea from Japan and all other political prisoners upon whom it illegally imposed penalties.

In conclusion the statement strongly demanded that the Carter administration and the Japanese Government renounce the "two Koreas" policy and swiftly change the policy to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Korean Pen. Dangerous Powderkeg

Internat'l Bar Assn. Says on Situation

The bureau meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers held in Paris on December 13 authorized the secretariat of the association to publish a special information on the situation created in Korea, KCNA said on Dec. 31.

Complying with this, the secretariat issued a special information on Korea on December 20.

The information said:

The tension in Korea has become extremely acute due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression and the democratic freedom and rights of the south Korean people are savagely violated.

Kicked out of Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos, the U.S. imperialists declared south Korea their "forward defence zone" to keep it as their last stronghold for Asian aggression and are working overtime to provoke a war of aggression.

The U.S. imperialists have shipped into south Korea more than 1,000 nuclear warheads, nuclear bombs and nuclear mines which are 820 times the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in explosive power, the greater part of which are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have reinforced the combat forces of the U.S. army "experienced in battles" on a large scale and brought into south Korea sophisticated attack weapons and operational weapons to turn it into a dangerous powderkeg.

The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs have reinforced their armed forces occupying south Korea in the recent years and they brought there towards the end of last year the U.S. 8th tactical flying corps which earned itself ill-fame in the war of aggression in Viet Nam and more than 1,000 air force personnel from Thailand.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have already worked out an "emergency logistic support plan" and "standing army deployment plan" for the provocation of a new war in Korea and set up a "transport system" to quickly airlift nuclear bombs and armed forces from the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region to the Korean front.

Some time ago the "U.S.-Japan security council" framed up "the U.S.-Japan joint consultative defence sub-committee," took a step for hurling the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into a Korean war and established the U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint military operation system.

Recently, they transferred a great number of missiles of different types, ultra-modern tanks, armoured vehicles, warships and fighter planes to the south Korean puppet army. For the purpose of reinforcing the puppet army, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are feverishly stepping up the "modernization of the 'ROK' army", largely expanding the military aid for it. They transferred to the south Korean puppets military equipment worth 633 million dollars in a year from June 1975 to May 1976.

Now the U.S. imperialist aggressors massed a large force of U.S. troops and south Korean puppet troops in full combat trim to the area along the Military Demarcation Line and moved to the forward area the headquarters of different forces and divisions in charge of a "forestalling attack," making much ado about a "five-day war" and a "seven-day war."

At the same time, the U.S. imperialists stage almost every day large-scale military exercises for a surprise attack on the northern half of the Republic and incessantly commit grave military provocations in the area along the Military Demarcation Line to find a pretext to start a war.

The cases of provocations against the Republic and violations of the armistice agreement by them totalled more than 16,900 during the first half of 1976 alone. With full preparations for a war the U.S. imperialists perpetrated a grave military provocation in the joint security area of Panmunjom on August 18 last and have since committed military actions against the Democra-

(Continued on page 3)

1976: 6-Year Plan Fulfilled

—4 Mil. Tons of Steel, 8 Mil. Tons of Cement—

The year 1976 saw the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and 1977 is a year for readjustment for a new long-term plan.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said in his New Year address:

"The year 1976 was a year of historic victory which witnessed the complete fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan as a whole, a grand programme of socialist construction put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

Last year our people, holding high the red flag of the three revolutions, struggled vigorously and brought about a new upsurge in the revolution and construction and thereby won the great victory of completely carrying out the assignments of the Six-Year Plan in all domains of the national economy."

The Six-Year Plan(1971-1976) was put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in November, 1970.

The basic task of the plan was to cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy. The plan called for consolidating the successful industrialization and advancing the technical revolution onto a new, higher plane.

During the past six years of the plan, the DPRK's socialist industry made a rapid development.

By the end of 1976 the annual gross industrial output value was planned to be 2.2 times that in 1970: the output of the means of production would increase 2.3 times and consumer goods 2.1 times and the average annual industrial growth rate of 14 per cent.

The Six-Year Plan was carried out one year and four months earlier than schedule in the terms of gross industrial output value. As of the end of August, 1975, the annual gross industrial output value was 2.2 times that in 1970, of which the production of the means of production was up 2.3 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times.

The annual growth rate of industrial production reached 18.4 per cent as of the end of August, 1975.

By then the targets of electric power, coal and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Six-Year Plan were hit, the textile target beaten nearly two years ahead of time and the target of aquatic product one year and a half earlier than schedule. The rate of fulfilment of the steel assignment was 86 per cent and that of cement 91 per cent.

Last year the goal of output of steel and cement was fulfilled 100 per cent as was envisaged. The annual capacity of steel output reached 4 million tons and that of cement 8 million tons.

An epochal turn was witnessed in the development of the rural economy during the Six-Year Plan.

With the production of more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974, the grain height of the Six-Year Plan was scaled two years ahead of schedule. And last year 8 million tons of grain was produced.

Animal husbandry, fruit-growing, sericulture and all other domains of the rural economy made a fast progress. In 1974, the output jumped 1.4 times in meat, 1.8 times in eggs, 2.2 times in cocoons, 1.5 times in fruits and 1.4 times in vegetables as compared with the 1970 figures.

Transport developed still further to meet the growth of industrial and agricultural production.

In the period of the Six-Year Plan, railway freight traffic went up 1.7 times, auto freight traffic 1.8 and shipping freight traffic 1.7 times. (As of the end of August, 1975)

The program tasks of the Six-Year Plan were successfully carried out for the enhancement of the people's living standard, too.

The national income in 1976, 1.8 times the 1970 figure, was envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. In 1974 it was already 1.7 times the 1970 figure in 1974.

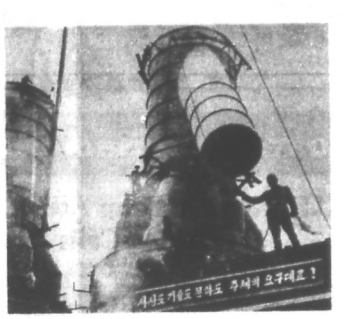
The income of the working people rose higher and particularly the average monetary income of the cooperative farmers per household became 2,360 *won* already in 1974, far surpassing the 1,800 *won* mark envisaged in the Six-Year Plan.

With the complete abolition of the taxation, a legacy of the old society, the DPRK became the first country without taxes in the world.

A vast success was registered in the cultural revolution as well.

The universal 11-year compulsory education, the most advanced people's education system, was enforced in full scale in 1975.

In the 1971-1976 period, the number of colleges and universities and higher technical schools sharply increased and producing 523,000 new technicians and specialists. The task for training a large army of intellectuals one million strong set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party was successfully fulfilled by the end of August, 1975.



The Sunchon Cement Factory is boosting production.

		Goals of Six-Year Plan
Gross Industrial Output Value	2.2 (times)	2.2
Production of means of production	2.3	2.3
Production of consumer goods	2.1	2
(As of end of Aug. 1975 compared with 1970)		
Output of Major Industrial Products		
	Rate of Fulfilment of Production Goals Set for 1976 (per cent)	(1970=1)	
Electric power	102	1.7	28-30 bil. kwh
Coal	101	1.8	50-53 mil. tons
Pig iron and granulated iron	92	3.7	3.5-3.8 mil. tons
Steel	86	1.5	3.8-4 mil. tons
Chemical fertilizers	109	2	2.8-3 mil. tons
Machine tools	211	2.4	27,000
Cement	91	1.7	7.5-8 mil. tons
Textiles	116	1.8	500-600 mil.meters
Shoes	119	2.2	70 mil. pieces
Aquatic products	104	1.5	1.6-1.8 mil. tons
Agricultural Produce (1970-1976)			
Grain	over 7 mil. tons		7-7.5 mil. tons
Meat	1.4 times (1970=1)		0.4-0.5 mil. tons
Eggs	1.8		5 bil.
Fruits	1.5		0.5-1 mil. tons
National Income			
	1974 (1970=1)		
	1.7 times		1.8 times
Cultural Revolution			
*Universal 11-year compulsory education was enforced in 1975.			
*Number of intellectuals amounted to 1 million in 1975.			

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex in North Hamgyong Province

Press Comments

Taean Work System

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Dec. 16 dedicates an editorial to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Taean Work System.

It says:

The Taean Work System, a brilliant embodiment of the great Juche idea and revolutionary mass line in economic management, is a unique economic management system in which people are placed in the centre and the producer masses are made the masters of economic management and the economy is managed and operated with main stress on the work with people, completely unlike the old system under which production and technique were placed in the centre and the economy was managed and operated on the judgement of individuals.

With the creation of the great Taean Work System by the respected and beloved leader, our Party and our people could transform economic management in conformity with the requirement of the Juche idea and develop production at a high rate by successfully managing and operating the large-scale modern economy.

Anti-Japanese Women's Assn.

Rodong Sinmun Dec. 26 dedicates an editorial article to the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association.

It says:

The Anti-Japanese Women's Association was the first Juche-type communist women's revolutionary organization which, taking the immortal Juche idea as its guide line, struggled to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche and the Juche cause of women's emancipation.

The Anti-Japanese Women's Association united broad segments of the women around the great leader to build up powerful international revolutionary forces and thus made a great contribution to the victory in the armed struggle and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle as a whole and made it possible to develop the movement for the emancipation of women in Korea to the highest plane at the stage of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation revolution.

Socialist Constitution

Rodong Sinmun Dec. 27 dedicates an editorial to the fourth anniversary of the promulgation of the "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

It says:

The socialist constitution of our country which is based on the immortal Juche idea and ran through with it is a most popular constitution fully reflecting the will and interests of the workers, peasants and other masses of working people and substantially guaranteeing their independent and creative life and a most revolutionary constitution for firmly defending the revolutionary gains, revolutionizing and working-classizing all of society and vigorously expediting the socialist construction, this constitution is an original socialist constitution with new features in all aspects from its mission, function and role to its system and contents.

With the institution of this superior socialist constitution, our people came to have a new weapon of the proletarian dictatorship for strengthening the worker-peasant revolutionary power in every way and vigorously promoting the revolution and a firm legal guarantee for the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

Hehhsiatzukou Battle

Rodong Sinmun Jan. 11 dedicates an article to the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Hehhsiatzukou Battle which was waged during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It says:

Under the outstanding leadership of the great leader, the anti-Japanese guerrillas gave a sound thrashing to the Japanese imperialist aggressors at the battle which was, in fact, a life-and-death battle with the strongest armed force of the Japanese imperialists after the start of the anti-Japanese war.

The vigorous military and political activities carried out by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units in the areas of the Mt. Paekdu-san base, including the Hehhsiatzukou Battle, brought a sharp upsurge to the revolutionary struggle of the people in Changbaek and at home.

News in Brief

Dec. 14

* The 1977-1978 cultural exchange plan for the implementation of the cultural agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Pakistan was signed in Pakistan.

Dec. 15

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1977 between the DPRK and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Prague.

Dec. 19

* The 1977-1978 plan for scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China was signed in Peking.

Dec. 20

* A working plan on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic for 1977-1978 was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 21

* Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the DPRK, presented his credentials to Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the DPRK.

Dec. 22

* M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsri, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to the DPRK, presented his credentials to Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the DPRK.

Dec. 24

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities and payments between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Albanian People's Republic for 1977 was signed in Tirana, Albania

Dec. 25

* A protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1977 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 28

* An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Dec. 29

* A protocol on the establishment of ties between Kim Il Sung University of the DPRK and San Marcos University of Peru was signed in Lima.

Jan. 4

* A delegation of the Ministry of Building-Materials Industry of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Chil left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Song Ho Gyong left Pyongyang by air to attend the opening ceremony of the Workers' Hall of the Togolese National Workers' Union.

* Prof. and Dr. Samuel Noumoff, Deputy Director of the Oriental Institute of McGill University in Montreal, Canada, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Jan. 11

* A government civil aviation delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam headed by Phung The Tai, Director of the General Bureau of Civil Aviation of the SRVN, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Jan. 12

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Pak Yong Si left Pyongyang by plane to attend the World Forum of Peace Forces to be held in the Soviet Union.

(KCNA)

14,600 Ha. Newly Obtained

The Korean working people are daily registering shining successes in the drive for implementing the five-point policy of nature remaking laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In the last two months since the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea our working people undertook projects for irrigating more than 145,000 hectares of dry fields. By waging more vigorously the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions they constructed water channels irrigating 82,000 hectares of dry fields, completed 3,744 buildings and structures and built over 2,900 new water pumping stations.

This period saw the conversion of slopy fields covering more than 2,600 hectares into terraced fields and obtention of more than 14,600 hectares of new land.

In the same period over 10,200 hectares of land were levelled and big successes were attained in the afforestation and water conservancy projects and tideland reclamation schemes.

These results have been made possible entirely thanks to the wise leadership and profound solicitude of the great leader and represent the intense loyalty of our people who unconditionally carry through the great leader's teachings.

Basing himself on the successes and experiences gained in our agriculture, the great leader set forth the five-point policy of nature remaking with a view to preventing the influence of the cold front and steadily boosting the grain production, thereby clearly pointing to the highway of firmly guaranteeing the attainment of the goal of ten million tons of grain.

Shortly ago he made a thousands of *ri* long trip to give an on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan, Kangwon and South Hamgyong Provinces. In this course he acquainted himself with the progress of nature-remaking projects as well as work in other domains of the national economy and energetically led the working people for their successful fulfilment.

True to the teachings of the great leader, our working people built in the recent one month 2.3 times as many water ways as in the previous month and finished or are nearly completing the non-paddy irrigation projects which they had planned to finish by next spring in many cities and counties by waging a fierce speed battle.

Noteworthy is the success of the working people in Pyongyang. They undertook 99.8 per cent of the non-paddy irrigation projects under plan by mobilizing hundreds of machines and many equipment and materials. More than 84 per cent of the water channels under plan have already been built and irrigation setups for watering 570 hectares of non-paddy fields entered a trial operation.

In the last two months the working people in South Hwanghae Province built water channels for irrigating more than 12,500 hectares of dry fields and completed the construction of 700 buildings and structures and over 930 water pumping stations or 64 per cent of those under plan by keeping designing ahead of construction and firmly ensuring tempo and quality of construction.

North Hwanghae, North Hamgyong, Kangwon and South Hamgyong Provinces built water channels enough to bring under irrigation over 10,100 hectares, 8,300 hectares, over 6,600 hectares and more than 8,400 hectares of dry fields respectively. Hosts of structures were also been erected there to this end.

A high-pitched renovation drive is also afoot in the terraced field construction sites.

Drawing on the valuable experiences of terraced field construction in Hari, Kangdong county, where the great leader created in person a model in it, the working people across the country successfully built terraced fields covering more than 2,600 hectares.

New signal successes were also reported from the land levelling and amelioration projects, afforestation and water conservancy and tideland reclamation projects.

Industrial establishments in the metal, engineering, building materials and other domains of the national economy are producing in good time various types of machines and equipment and materials of different kinds for the nature-remaking projects. (KCNA)

The nature-remaking project is being vigorously pushed ahead.

Innovations in Various Domains Of Nat'l Economy

The working people of our country are now effecting a new revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy, upholding the militant tasks of the year of readjustment advanced by the great leader in his New Year address for this year.

Acting upon the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that "the priority front this year is the front of transportation," the workers under the railway administrations of the country are transporting a greater amount of freight to the seething socialist construction sites in the raging flames of the speed battle from the beginning of the year.

Determined to carry out their yearly transport plan before October 10, the birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, through the intense movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions, the workers under the Kaechon Railway Administration are transporting 2 or 3 times as much freight as the fixed traction tonnage through a meticulous organization of transportation.

The furious flames of the speed battle are also sweeping the field of land and sea transportation.

The transport workers under the General Bureau of Land Transportation are carrying a day 16,400 more tons of freight than the daily average of last December and those under the General Bureau of Sea Transportation are also overfulfilling their daily quotas.

The workers of the June 4 Rolling Stock Factory have decided to carry out before October 10 their yearly plan for wagon production which is more than double last year's. They have been carrying out their daily plans at 150 to 200 per cent, or at 300 per cent at maximum, entering this year.

No less intensive is the drive among the miners to keep the mining industries ahead of the processing industries.

The coal miners throughout the country are creditably making the breakthrough in socialist construction. They are surpassing the daily average of last December by over 13,000 tons by giving precedence to the removal of overburden and basic drift work.

The iron ore miners of the country fulfilled their ore production plan for the first three days of the year at 120 per cent, all out in a drive to create a reserve of raw materials enough to last the metallurgical industry for more than two months.

The expansion projects of large and promising mines such as the Musan Mine, the Tokyong Mine, the Unryul Mine, and the Komdok Mine are being vigorously hastened.

The workers of the Kangson Steel Complex, who called upon the workers throughout the country the prescheduled fulfillment of the first half year plans and the yearly plans, and the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and other iron and steel works are expanding their achievements in the first battles of this year.

The power producers of the steam-power plants worked all the generators to full capacity to turn out in the first three days of the year 1.3 times as much electric power as in the same days last year. Especially, the workers of the Pyongyang Steam-Power Plant produced one million kwh more electric power in the first two days of the year.

The workers of the cornstarch factories are producing greater quantities of delicious and nutritious food stuffs and workers of the daily necessaries factories are also overfulfilling their daily assignments.

The fishermen of the fisheries offices on the eastern coast caught 12,000 tons of fish in the first-day battle of the year and are returning with big haul flags from the central fishing grounds.

The working people in all domains of the national economy are resolved to beat their first half year targets before April 15. (KCNA)

Tractor Output Grows 1.5-2 Times

These days the Kumsong Tractor Plant, a giant tractor production base of our country, is increasing the daily tractor output 1.5-2 times as against the daily average of last November.

The workers of the plant and the three-revolution team members sent there are raising higher the flame of the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions to send more tractors to the grand nature remaking project sites, upholding the five-point policy of nature remaking put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Under the militant slogan of the party "produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" the three-revolution team members went down among the producers and are energetically pushing ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions while briskly conducting ideological work.

Through the intensified speed battle the workers of the materials shop are carrying out their daily assignments over 200 per cent. The melting workers of the Chollima Casting Shop have reduced the melting time by more than 20 minutes by introducing new achievements of science and technology.

The processing workers introduced a high-speed cutting method to surpass their daily plans more than 3 times. The members of the Chollima Gear-Box Workteam organized a shock brigade of loyalty for the implementation of the five-point policy of nature remaking and are now chalking up a new high.

The Kumsong Tractor Plant is a large-scale machine-building plant with a capacity of producing tens of thousands of tractors a year. The spacious inside of the plant equipped with modern machines is virtually a "sea of machines."

Our country's tractor output is on the steady rise. As of the end of August 1975, the nation's annual tractor output increased 8.7 times as against 1970. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 1)

Monsignor Bruce Kent, Pax Christi Centre; Rev. Paul Ostreicher, Chairman, Amnesty International; Stan Newens, M.P.; Ion Evans, M.P.; Stan Thorne, M.P.; Ian Mikardo, M.P.; Bob Edwards, M.P.; Dennis Skinner, M.P. Guy Hughes, M.P.; Norman Buchan, M.P.; Eddie Loyden, M.P.; Brian Sedgemore, M.P.; Bruce Crocott, M.P.; Richard Kelley, M.P.; Sydney Tierney, M.P.; John Watkinson, M.P.; Max Madden, M.P.; Ron Thomas, M.P.; Robert Hughes, M.P.; Tom Litterick, M.P.; John Garrett, M.P.; Millie Miller, M.P.; Frank Hatton, M.P.; Ronald Atkins, M.P.; Jeff Rooker, M.P.; Jim Marshall, M.P.; Joan Maynard, M.P.; Sydney Tierney, M.P.; Robert Parry, M.P.; Ernie Ferryhough, M.P.; George Rodger, M.P.; Audrey Wise, M.P.; Doug Hoyle, M.P.; Andrew Bennett, M.P.; Frank Allaun, M.P.; William Wilson, M.P.; Prof. Dorothy Hodgkin, O.M., F.R.S., Nobel Prize in Chemistry, Vice-chancellor, Bristol University; Prof. Thomas Hodgkin, (Africa historian); Prof. Joan Robinson, (economist); Cambridge University; Prof. Raymond Williams, (historian) Cambridge University; Prof. Joseph Needham, (historian), Cambridge University; Prof. Christopher Hill, (historian), Oxford University; Prof. V.G. (Victor) Kiernan, (historian), Edinburgh; Prof. Teodor Shanin, (sociologist), Manchester University; Prof. Peter Worsley, (sociologist), Manchester University; Mr Hugh Scanlon, President, Amalgated Union of Engineering Workers; Mr Arnold Wesker, (playwright); Mr David Mercer, (playwright);

John Arden, (playwright); Margaretta D'Arcy, (playwright); Lynda Myles, Director, Edinburgh International Film Festival; Ken Coates, Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation; Chris Farley, Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation; Peggy Duff, Secretary-General, International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace; Dr Ernst Wangerman, Senior Lecturer in History, Leeds University; Dr Gavan McCormack, Lecturer in History, Leeds University; Mr Ron Bellamy, Senior Lecturer in Economics, Leeds University; C.M. Low, Lecturer in Law, Leeds University; Aidan Foster-Carter, Lecturer in Sociology, Leeds University; Tamara Dradadze, Lecturer in Sociology, Leeds University; Gregor Benton, Lecturer in Chinese, Leeds University; J. Schwartzmantel, Lecturer in Politics, Leeds University; Hamza Alavi, Lecturer in Politics, Leeds University; J.I. Gleisner, Lecturer in Politics, Leeds University; Peter Sedgwick, Lecturer in Politics, Leeds University; John Gittings, Senior Lecturer in Chinese, Polytechnic of Central London; Jon Halliday, (writer and lecturer); Prof. Sugwon Kang, Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York; Prof. Seungbog Cho, Uppsala, Sweden; Prof. Christer O. Kiselman, Uppsala, Sweden; Palle Granditsky, Acto rand Stage Director, Uppsala, Sweden; Prof. Derek Roebuck, Law School, University of Tasmania, Australia; Dr Malcolm Caldwell, Lecturer in History, London University; and other 34 persons.

Ford, Nixon, Johnson, Kissinger Accepted Bribes

The dirty payoffs of the south Korean puppets to the U.S. imperialists, their masters, stripped them stark naked under the eyes of the world public as despicable flunkeyist traitors.

As already reported, the south Korean puppet launched into the "bribing operation," regarding it as a means of prolonging their remaining days which are numbered, squandering a ridiculous amount of "treasury" funds squeezed from the people.

This dirty "operation" of the wretches was designed to get their masters' assurances of the permanent office of traitor Pak Jung Hi, the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the increment of the military and economic "aid" to south Korea.

The chief objects of the "bribing operation" of the south Korean puppets were, above all, the cocks of the U.S. Administration.

President Ford took the largest bribes from the south Korean puppets.

No sooner had Ford assumed office as president than Pak Jung Hi the traitor paid him 5 million dollars through his wife.

When Ford went to Veil, his private holiday resort, traitor Pak Jung Hi sent his son-in-law there to offer gold and silver trinkets to Ford and jewelry worth 100,000 dollars to his wife.

Pak Jung Hi the traitor made no small payments to former President Nixon. In the early period of Nixon's Administration, traitor Pak Jung Hi paid him a large amount of bribes through Paek Du Jin and Pak Jong Gyu, his top-class servants, and put 500,000 dollars in his hand through Pak Dong Son during his campaign for presidential reelection.

The south Korean puppets made a 2 million dollar payment to the former U.S. President Johnson when he turned up in Seoul in October 1966, begging for his continued protection.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi and Co. dyed to the very marrow with the idens of flunkeyism and treachery also made high-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration main object of their "bribing operation."

Pak Jung Hi the traitor slipped 1,200,000 dollars into the pocket of U.S. State Secretary Kissinger when he flew into Seoul in 1974 and, in the period that followed, paid him a total of 6 million dollars in several instalments and regularly provided this lewd fellow with prostitutes.

To win the favour of former U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger, Pak Jung Hi the traitor invited his wife to Seoul and put gold trinkets worth 20,000 dollars in her arms.

When Nidecker, aide to Nixon, was visiting Seoul in May 1974 traitor Pak Jung Hi instructed Pak Jong Gyu, the then "chief of the security guard of Chongwadae," to hand him an envelope bulging with 10,000 dollars, on which was written "Wish you a happy trip."

And traitor Pak Jung Hi sent puppet national assemblymen to Washington to present diamond finger rings and pearl necklaces to ten odd White House ranking officials and their wives.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi made a show of himself in bribing influential U.S. congressmen to create a "favourable climate" for the "legislative measures" concerning his clique at U.S. Congress.

Among the chief objects of the "bribing operation" of the puppets were Carl Albert, Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Minchel who was vice-Chairman of the Defence Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, and John Mackpoll, deputy Democratic leader in the U.S. House of Representatives. The south Korean puppets dispensed 20,000 dollars to the U.S. House Speaker and offered him south Korean woman under the name of "secretary" and presented 5,000 dollars to the deputy Democratic leader in the U.S. House of Representatives in several instalments in recent years.

O'Neill, the former Democratic leader in the U.S. House of Representatives and newly-elected House Speaker has long been one of the major objects of the "bribing operation" of the puppets. Pak Jung Hi the traitor lavished money on O'Neill when there mushroomed a rumour that he would rise to the post of House Speaker after Albert. In December 1973, for instance, the traitor made Pak Dong Son arrange a sumptuous birthday party for O'Neill. The puppets invited to this birthday party Ford, the then vice-president, the HUD Secretary, the Defence Secretary and other White House "influentials" and doled out to each of them an envelope containing 10,000 dollars.

The Pak Jung Hi gang, the dyed-in-the-wool traitor to the fatherland, puppet and most despicable human scum, will face a stern judgement for its crimes against the country and the people.

Partial List of KCIA-Bribed U.S. Solons

* **Gerald Ford (President)**
  -5 million dollars from Pak Dong Son
  -Gold and silver trinkets to him and jewelry worth 100,000 dollars to his wife from Han Byong Hi, Pak Jung Hi's son-in-law
* **Richard Nixon (former President)**
  -500,000 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **Johnson (former President)**
  -2 million dollars
* **Kissinger (State Secretary)**
  -6 million dollars in several instalments
  -prostitutes
* **Schlesinger (former Defence Secretary)**
  -Gold trinkets worth 20,000 dollars to his wife from Kim Jong Pil's wife
* **Nidecker (aide to Nixon)**
  -10,000 dollars
  -Articles of virtu worth 10,000 dollars and picture worth 5,000 dollars
* **Carl Albert (former Speaker of the House.)**
  -20,000 dollars
  -High grade prostitute Suzi Thomson under the name of "secretary"
* **John Mackpoll (Deputy Democratic leader in the House of Rep.)**
  -5,000 dollars
* **Edwin Edwards (Governor of Louisiana)**
  -10,000 dollars and desk worth 900 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **Joseph A dddsbo (Democratic Rep.)**
  -10,000 dollars from Kim Yong Hwan, chief of the "KCIA" branch in the U.S.
* **Robert Leggett (Democratic Rep.)**
  -10,000 dollars from Kim Yong Hwan
* **Otto Passman (Democratic Rep.)**
  -20,000 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **William Broomfield (Republican Rep.)**
  -1,000 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **Richard Hanna (former Democratic Rep.)**
  -22,500 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **Carneths Gallagher (former Democratic Rep.)**
  -16,000 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **Spark Matsunaga (Democratic Rep.)**
  -1,000 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **John Brademas (Democratic Rep.)**
  -5,150 dollars from Pak Dong Son
* **Jerome Waldie (former Democratic Rep.)**
  -2,000 dollars from Kim Dong Jo, former ambassador to the U.S.
* **Hubert Humphrey (former U.S. vice-President)**
  -A good friend of Mun Son Myong, chief of "Unification Church," and Pak Dong Son
  -His name on a list in Pak Dong Son's possession at the Anchorage airport in Alaska
* **Agnew (former vice-President)**
  -Saying a good word for Pak Dong Son in "I.N.G." case
* **Robert Dole (former Republican vice-Presidential candidate)**
  -Gathering money for the Radio of Free Asia which was broadcasting anti-communist propaganda
* **Colby (former chief of CIA)**
  Defending the "Unification Church" of Mun Son Myong
* **O'Neill (House Speaker)**
  -A sumptuous birthday party for him was arranged by Pak Dong Son
* **Barry Goldwater (U.S. Senator)**
  -His name on a list in Pak Dong Son's possession at Anchorage airport in Alaska

N .Y. Times on Seoul's Efforts to Bribe U.S. Academic Community

Follow excerpts from a Dec. 17 New York Times article on the payoffs by the "KCIA" agents to the U.S. academic circles.

In the spring of 1973, as the 20th anniversary of the end of the Korean War drew close, a south Korean dropped in on a faculty member of a leading eastern university to chat. In the course of a seemingly casual conversation, the Korean offered the professor dollar 50,000 if he could arrange to have Time magazine or Newsweek run a picture of president Park Chung Hee on the cover with a commemorative story in the magazine.

The faculty member said later he was so dumbfounded he forgot to be indignant. He patiently explained to the Korean that he did not have that kind of influence and, more to the point, things were not done that way here.

The matter was dropped. But a series of interviews with American scholars and Korean sources shows that it was not the first time nor would it be the last that the south Koreans tried to use the American academic community to influence American thinking and policy toward Korea.

Since then, those sources have disclosed, the south Koreans have tried to work through Harvard and other universities, Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute and other "think tanks," and the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

The Koreans appear to have had two objectives—to persuade Americans to maintain their military and economic assistance to south Korea and to underscore, for consumption in Korea, American approval of Park's government.

Much of the Korean effort has been parallel to the drive in Congress to develop a climate that favors Korean interests. Some of the Koreans' methods have been legitimate. Ambassador Hahn Pyong Choon, who arrived here in early 1974, is a recognized scholar in his own right and has tried to reach the American academic community during his tour.

But the effort to cultivate American scholars has been—as in the case with Congress—considered questionable by academics here. Moreover, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, which is more of a political instrument than an information collector, appears to have been deeply involved.

The faculty member who was offered dollar 50,000 said he considered it an outright bribe. He asked that he not be identified to avoid personal publicity.

Of the American universities the Koreans have tried to use, Harvard is the most prominent. After Harvard obtained several large grants from Japan three years ago, officials there decided to look elsewhere in Asia, including Korea.

Gulf, Flying Tiger's Payoffs To Blue House

The U.S. NBC T.V. December 31 last year exposed that the U.S. Gulf Oil Company gave 3.2 million dollars to Pak Jung Hi the rascal on two installments—in 1969 and 1970, according to a report.

The payment offered by "the Gulf Company, an oil company selling products in south Korea, at the request of Li Hu Rak, former director of the south Korean 'Central Intelligence Agency'" was "turned over to the personal political apparatus of Pak Jung Hi," the T.V. reported.

The Flying Tiger Airline and six of its principal officers were also accused last December 29 of failing to account properly for gifts to foreign dignitaries and contributions to California political figures, according to Washington (AP).

Anna C. Chennault, Flying Tiger vice-president for international affairs, allegedly gave numerous gifts of flowers, jewelry, tape recorders and other items totaling $7,790 in value to various foreign dignitaries and airline officials during the period Dec. 12, 1969 through Dec. 1, 1972.

Gifts totaling $540 allegedly went to the "premier" of south Korea, a total of $350 to the wife of the "president" of south Korea, and $176 to the wife of the premier of South Vietnam.

Newsweek: Pak Dong Son Matchmaker Between Japan And Burmah Oil

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has started a wide-ranging investigation into charges that Japanese officials may have taken bribes to end a costly contract between Japan and the Burmah Oil Co. in 1975, Newsweek magazine reported last 16.

The alleged illegal transactions may have involved Washington-based south Korean businessman Tongsun Park and Washington businessman C. Wyatt Dickerson, Newsweek said.

Park already is the subject of several American investigations into charges that he bribed U.S. Congressmen and Government officials in order to obtain legislation favorable to the south Korean "government."

The magazine said "senior federal officials" told it that Burmah Oil wanted to end a contract with Japan that cost $750,000 a week in unused tanker capacity. It said Park and Dickerson used a Bermuda corporation to obtain a $3 million fee from the company "and the contract was ended."

Newsweek said SEC investigators are checking allegations that some of the money went "improperly" to Japanese officials.

$ 8 Mil. Payoff Used for Canadian Reactor Sale to S. Korea?

According to sources in Ottawa, a large amount of bribe worth 8 million dollars was used in connection with the Canadian Government's sale of a 500 million-dollar nuclear reactor to the south Korean Pak Jung Hi regime.

A report which comptroller Mcdonald submitted to the Canadian Parliament on November 22 says that the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited used over 10 million dollars as a pay off to win the sale of nuclear reactors to south Korea, Japan, Argentina. Some 8 million dollars out of the sum were paid to the United Development Co., its agency, for the sale to south Korea.

There is a strong possibility that Pak Jung Hi received it, since Isenberg, the president of Isenberg Co., a subsidiary company of the United Development Co., is an agent of Pak Jung Hi. He acted as intermediary in the sale of the reactor between Canada and south Korea.

Negotiations began in 1973 between the Trudeau Government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet government on the sale of the reactor. They reached agreement in January, 1975.

The price of the reactor was raised from the original 350-390 million dollars at the time of the negotiations to 500 million dollars when the contract was signed.

This figure compares with the 220 million dollars of the price of the reactor of the same type delivered to Argentina in March, 1973.

The contract commission to be paid to Isenberg Co. by the AECL for the sale of the reactor to south Korea was 5 million dollars, or 1 per cent of 500 million dollars.

But the AECL paid an additional 8 million more dollars in April, 1976, and it has not given any account for what it used the money.

On the other hand, Isenberg Co. published a statement in which it claimed that 2.6 million dollars, part of 8 million dollars were used as fees for the sale of the reactor; 0.6 million dollars to a firm in Hongkong, 1.3 million dollars to a firm and 0.5 million dollars to a trading company in West Germany.

But Canadian papers disclosed that these companies are all ghost companies.

Isenberg who fabricated them was reported to have channeled to the Pak Jung Hi regime the 2.6 million dollars.

An atomic power station was built in Kyongju City, North Kyongsang Province, south Korea.

Press Comments

Unity Gives Victory to Tri-Continental People

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) on January 3 carried an editorial article in connection with a "Week of International Solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American Peoples" opening in our country on January 3.

The article says:

The newly-emerging forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America are a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times and a great motive force advancing human history.

It is necessary for the Tri-Continental peoples to maintain independence and further strengthen unity and cooperation for their triumphant advance in face of the vicious subversive and splitting machinations kept up by the imperialists, the article notes, and stresses:

Unity is the source of the invincible might of the Tri-Continental peoples and the reliable guarantee of their victory.

The Korean people who are fighting to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference treasure unity with the Tri-Continental peoples and consistently and actively support their just cause, regarding it as their own, remarks the article.

Panamanian Struggle For Sovereignty

Rodong Sinmun on January 9 carried an article expressing firm solidarity with the Panamanian people on the Day of Struggle for Restoring Panama's Sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone.

The article says: The Panamanian people will surely win victory in their struggle to put an end to the colonial occupation of the Panama Canal and the canal zone, achieve territorial integrity and defend the country's sovereignty and national dignity.

The Korean people, the article stresses, actively support and encourage the just struggle of the Panamanian people.

12th Anniv. of Palestinian Struggle

Rodong Sinmun last December 31 dedicated an article to the 12th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people.

The article holds the Israeli Zionists who, under the active patronage of the imperialists, are viciously scheming to stifle the Palestinian revolution and oppose the Arab peoples.

The reason why the question of Palestine has not yet been resolved lies in Israel's aggression and the imperialists' unjust interference in Palestine, the article stresses.

The Korean people will ever stand firm on the side of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in the common struggle against the imperialists and their ruling clique.

Mozambicans Don't Allow Subjugation

The Mozambican Liberation People's Army is dealing heavy blows one after another at the Rhodesian racist clique who intruded into its territory, thwarting the defiant of the invaders.

The Mozambican Liberation People's Army repulsed all the eight attacks of the Rhodesian racist army in December last year and firmly defended the sovereignty of the country, according to a report of the Mozambican news agency.

The operations of the Mozambican Liberation People's Army which is inflicting successive political and military defeats upon the aggressors are an independent and self-defensive action which demonstrated the firm determination of the Mozambican people not to tolerate any longer infringement on sovereignty and infringement upon their national dignity.

The more desperately the Rhodesian racists try to maintain the bulwark of colonialism and racism in the African Continent, intensifying aggression with the support of the imperialists against Mozambique, the graver their crisis will become and the earlier their doomsday come. (KCNA)

World Public Urge U.S. Troops' Pull-Out from S. Korea

The world revolutionary people lifted up louder voices supporting the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

In a letter to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea replying to its letter sent to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China said: "All facts show that the key to the solution of the question is the termination of the U.S. aggression and interference in Korea...."

"We fully support the solemn stand as declared in the letter that the United States must disband the 'U.N. Command' and evacuate all its troops from south Korea, abiding by the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly."

Khieu Samphan, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, stressed:

"The Government of Democratic Cambodia resolutely opposes the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw all their troops from south Korea, dismantle all their military bases in south Korea, disband the so-called 'UN Command' and accept the proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

"We strongly support the three principles and five-point policy for the settlement to the Korean issue formulated by President Kim Il Sung."

A series of international solidarity conferences for supporting the Korean people's just cause noted that the U.S. imperialists' presence in south Korea and their policy of aggression are a basic obstacle to Korea's reunification and a constant source of war in Korea and strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists' withdrawal implement the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly.

A resolution adopted at the International Trade Union Conference for Solidarity with Korean Workers and People for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country held in Sofia recently with the attendance of trade union delegations of 65 countries of the world, the World Federation of Trade Unions and delegations of international democratic organizations said:

"The conference holds that the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop provocations and war preparations in south Korea, stop any of their nuclear weapons, mass destruction weapons and all other weapons and dissolve the 'UN Command,' withdraw all foreign troops and dismantle all the military bases and replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution adopted at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly."

A resolution adopted at the Conference on "Democracy and Reunification in Korea" held in London under the auspices of the British-Korea Committee said:

"The conference calls for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign military personnel and nuclear weapons from south Korea."

The All India-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification issued a joint statement supporting the struggle of Seoul University students against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report from New Delhi.

It is reported from Antananarivo that the Students Committee for Defending the Socialist Revolution and other student organizations of Madagascar on December 15 last year issued a joint statement in support of the just struggle of students of Seoul University who held a mass anti-"government" meeting and demonstration.

(Continued from page 1)

tic People's Republic of Korea almost every day in an effort to find a pretext for the provocation of a new war.

In step with the war provocation manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are heading for an adventurous military action, while extensively carrying on a malicious smear campaign against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Due to the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, there has been created in Korea now a grave situation in which a war may break out any moment.

All facts show that now peace and security in Asia and peace the world over are facing a grave danger of being destroyed with the Korean Peninsula as the blasting-fuse.

While stepping up preparations for war in greater haste, the Pak Jung Hi clique, in an attempt to prolong their remaining days, are bestially oppressing a large number of south Korean patriots, youth and students and even believers who demand the democratization of society and the reunification of the country.

The information further said:

To stave off their doom the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have committed from long ago despicable bribery, providing a large sum of dollars, gold and silver trinkets and even women to Nixon, Ford, Kissinger and other ranking U.S. government officials and many congressmen.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are being further isolated and rejected in the world with the exposure of the shady background of their dirty payoffs to their American masters.

The International Association of Democratic Lawyers earnestly appeals to the governments of all countries, international bodies and democratic organisations to direct deep concern to this situation obtaining in Korea and take a positive measure necessary.

"Self-Defence Forces" Readied For Japan-US Cooperation

The Japanese Defence Agency began to examine, with the Joint Staff Council as a leading part, how to deal with a possible withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

It's main stress is to be laid on the "U.S.-Japan defence cooperative system," in particular the coordinated operation of the air force and the naval force.

Bases in Japan are regarded as crucial to their successful movement.

After Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are attaching greater strategic importance to the Japanese bases.

The Japanese militarists pledged to "assume greater responsibility and play a specific and important role" in the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea and are now converting the whole territory of Japan more completely into an attacking base to be used in case the U.S. imperialists start a war of aggression in Korea.

In particular, there have been set up in Kyushu near Korea many strategic military bases including the Itazuke U.S. air force base covering an area of over 500,000 square metres and the U.S. naval base covering over 30 million square metres, the biggest one in Japan. Okinawa studded with military bases of aggression has become the "biggest base in the Far East" for realizing the wild ambition of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to invade Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries are working round the clock to further strengthen a system for the participation of the "Self-Defence Forces" in war and accelerating their "spiritual arming".

They are imbuing the "SDF" men with hostile sentiments toward the Korean people and regularly hold examinations on the Korean language setting it as a compulsory subject in anticipation of future aggression on Korea.

The Japanese militarists also picked up as "SDF" commanding officers those who had "distinguished themselves," serving the old Japanese "imperial army," in brutally suppressing and slaughtering the Korean people and are well versed in the nature and geography, climatic conditions of Korea and customs of her people. They systematically pass on the combat experiences of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the south Korean puppet army in the past Korean War to the "SDF" men and frequently conduct special training and cold endurance training, taking into consideration the climatic and geographical conditions of Korea, in Hokkaido and various other parts of Japan.

Japan's military strength is augmented and "SDF" units are redeployed in the direction of increasing the Japanese militarists' capacity of overseas aggression.

The "SDF" units are massed in Kyushu near Korea and the western area of Japan. On November 21, the ground, naval and air force bosses of the Defence Agency of Japan discussed a plan to drastically increase the ground, naval and air "Self-Defence Forces" stationed in the western part of Kyushu and Tsushima under the pretext of "coping with a new situation" on the Korean Peninsula. It was reported that "reinforcements" called the "second independent mixed corps" would be activated.

The Japanese government recently worked out the so-called "general principles of the new defence buildup plan" for the period following 1977, directing the spearhead of attack to Korea. It is a sinister aggressive plan aimed at strengthening in quality the aggressive "Self-Defence Forces" trained as a skeleton unit through four military strength buildup plans for nearly 20 years up to date and perfecting the posture of swiftly entering into large-scale military operational action by expanding the "SDF" several times, scores of times in case of emergency.

The Japanese militarists are expanding the attack forces on a large-scale to invade Korea. Graphic proof of this is that they are equipping the air force with "F-4-EJ Phantoms," "R F-4-E Phantoms" and other attack fighter-bombers and the navy with modern warships and expanding a ground force with great maneuverability and strong fire power.

Recently, Japan has decided to adopt "F-15s" from 1978 as the mainstay fighter bombers of the "Air Self-Defence Force".

The Japanese militarists have also established a system of emergency transport to dispatch huge armed forces swiftly to the area along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea.

All facts show that Japan's "Self-Defence Forces" have already built up a posture for action and jumped onto a springboard and are biding their time to hurl themselves into a war in Korea.

The director of the Japanese Defence Agency claimed that "serious consideration" should be directed to the problem of sending the "Self-Defence Forces" to Korea to "rescue" Japanese nationals "in case of emergency on the Korean Peninsula" and the vice-director of the Defence Agency openly prattled that "there is a view that Japan will be involved if a clash occurs" in Korea and "this is possible from a military point of view." This shows how far the Japanese militarists have gone in pursuance of their aggressive design on Korea.

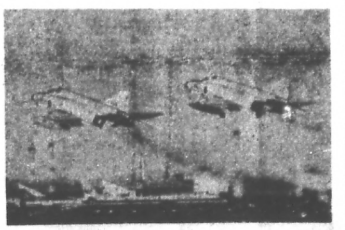


Photo shows "F 4-E-J" Phantoms at the Chitose base in Hokkaido, training for scrambling.

A tank force of the Japanese "Ground Self-Defence Force"

Foreign Capital Investments Total $ 13,560 Mil. Since 1959

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been thrown into an abyss of ruin by the mounting struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy and the full disclosure of their true colour as despicable colonial stooges before the world. Last year these gangsters made every desperate bid to get out of it.

This move of the gangsters found a vivid expression in their economic policy last year.

From the beginning of the year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique massively induced aggressive foreign capital, saying that they would achieve a "steady growth" of economy on a "stable basis," and, at the same time, stepped up the bribery of their masters.

Their unlimited introduction of foreign capital from their masters was intended to prop up the tottering "revitalized" dictatorial system and create "two Koreas" in compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists.

In August last the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the so-called "council for the inducement of foreign capital" decided to induce foreign capital on "the biggest scale in the history of foreign capital inducement". This showed how feverishly they worked to introduce aggressive foreign capital.

As of the end of October last year the gangsters introduced into south Korea 2,412 million dollars or more than double that in the corresponding period of the previous year. This brought the sum total of the foreign capital induced by the south Korean puppets up to this date since 1959 to over 13,560 million dollars.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique thus introduced foreign capital on an unlimited scale externally and further intensified their plunder of the people internally.

But their noisy call for "stability" and "growth" of the south Korean economy last year only resulted in its increasing dependence upon foreign capital and total bankruptcy and the further deterioration of the people's living.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's unlimited introduction of foreign capital has led to increasing their indebtedness. Last year it totalled 1,710 million dollars or more than double last year's figure. Their foreign debt plus swelling trade deficit aggravated more than 3,000 million dollars.

The gangsters let the foreign monopoly capitalists control the main artery of the south Korean economy and rendered it increasingly dependent upon foreign countries for raw materials and other materials and fuel.

This severely affected the operation of the weak medium and small enterprises. More than 2,130 medium and small enterprises proved insolvent as of the end of August.

Meanwhile, agricultural productive forces have been totally destroyed owing to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's reactionary agricultural policy and their policy of rural extortion.

A 2.5 million ton decrease of grain production became inevitable in south Korea last year due to a long spell of drought and severe flood damages coupled with damages by harmful insects and environmental pollution.

The south Korean economy's total bankruptcy and increasing dependence and the resultant deterioration of the people's living last year further aggravated the national and class contradictions in south Korea. This is shaking the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the "revitalized" dictatorial system of the puppet clique to their very foundation and precipitating their doom.

(KCNA)

A view of the Japanese-dominated Masan Free Export Zone, South Kyongsang Province, south Korea

"Tripartite Mil. Alliance" Conceived by Seoul

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique got ridiculous scheme to knock into shape a "security consultative body" among the United States, Japan and south Korea.

The so-called "security consultative body" conceived by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique would be a "military cooperation body" for strengthening their war preparedness. It would be a de facto "tripartite military alliance organisation" for "integrating" the military actions of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets.

The new "plan of the security consultative body" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang is an offspring of its sinister and very dangerous criminal intrigues to hasten the "military integration" and "formation of a tripartite military alliance" among the United States, Japan and south Korea by banking on the aggressive desire of the Japanese reactionaries and, especially, tighten further still its military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries for the purpose of prolonging its remaining days under their protection.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are becoming more shameless in begging for the U.S. troops' permanent occupation of south Korea and seeking a tighter compact with the aggressive forces of the Japanese reactionaries. This suggests that these puppets now find themselves in the hell of a fix.

The puppets who are seized with uneasiness and fear, rejected within and without, are making such desperate efforts to prolong their remaining days by securing at any cost the protection of the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

But the puppets are having a foolish dream.

An aggressor itching to vanquish other nations cannot go with impunity and a stooge prolonging his days under the protection of outside forces cannot be safe either.

War Exercise On South Sea

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are staging a "naval bombardment exercise" on the sea southeast of Koje-do Island off the southern coast of south Korea from January 1, according to a report from Seoul. The puppets are firing guns from 10 a.m. to 3 a.m. next morning every day. This criminal war exercise is planned to continue till January 31.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits played with fire for one whole month on the South Sea in December last year and are now frantically kicking up this war racket from the very beginning of the New Year. This is a foolish attempt to divert elsewhere the attention of the discontented people and put down their mounting anti-"government" sentiments.

Flight of Foreign Capital from S. Korea Feared

A Japanese government source suggested on Jan. 11 that Japan, south Korea and the United States should hold close consultation soon to prevent a flight of foreign capital from south Korea for fear of a possible withdrawal of U.S. troops from there.

The source, well-informed of Japan's security policy, made the remark in his comment on U.S. President-elect Jimmy Carter's intention of pulling out U.S. ground troops of south Korea.

He stressed the need for Tokyo, Washington and Seoul to discuss ways to prevent a flight of foreign capital from south Korea.

The subject should be taken up at the summit level as a most important problem, he said.

His suggestion was taken by observers as the Japanese government's first specific proposal over the problem of withdrawing U.S. troops from south Korea timed to the upcoming talks between the foreign ministers of Japan and south Korea and U.S. vice President-elect Walter F. Mondale's visit to Japan.

His view stemmed from reports that the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina caused a massive outflow of foreign capital from Thailand.

He considered it necessary for Japan, south Korea and the U.S. to take measures to prevent a flight of foreign capital because south Korea's economy is heavily dependent on foreign capital.

Who Opposes US Forces Withdrawal?

Vessey's Outburst

Vessey, commander of the U.S. forces in south Korea, ranted in his recent interview in Seoul with a correspondent of the U.S. paper "The Washington Post" that he "would be very reluctant to see the U.S. forces pulled out and it would not happen."

Putting up the groundless argument that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea would increase "danger" of "north-south conflict," Vessey babbled that the U.S. forces in south Korea are "very important in the deterrence of war," maintain the "security" in Northeast Asia and play the role of "protector" of south Korea.

This is nothing but a sophistry designed to justify their crime of obstructing Korea's reunification and heightening tension in Korea, occupying south Korea as ever, and to carry on their occupation policy in south Korea.

It is due to the U.S. occupation of south Korea and its incessant aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres that the tension persists and peace is constantly jeopardized on the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK made it clear more than once that it has no intention to resort to arms in solving the Korean question.

It is the DPRK side that put forward the three principles of national reunification, the basis of the north-south joint statement, and it is also the DPRK side that proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States.

It is only thanks to the patient efforts of the DPRK Government to remove the tension and preserve peace in the country that the outbreak of war is prevented in Korea. If the U.S. troops occupying south Korea renounce the policies of aggression and war against the northern half of the Republic and withdraw from south Korea, taking along all their military equipment, peace in Korea will not be jeopardized.

Vessey claimed that the U.S. forces are present in south Korea to "maintain peace." But, it is cristal clear that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea, violation of national sovereignty and obstruction to reunification are not for peace.

The U.S. troops' military occupation of the territory of other's country itself is an encroachment upon the sovereignty of that country and disturbance of peace.

"Peace" on the lips of Vessey is nothing but a pronoun of aggression.

The outburst of Vessey that the U.S. troops should stay on in south Korea indefinitely for "peace" and "protection" is intended to fool public opinion at home and abroad and justify their criminal act of persisting in the policies of aggression and war.

Vessey's outcry is also designed to encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are scared at the mounting world public demand for the U.S. troop pullback.

With no amount of sophistry, however, can Vessey cover up the stark reality or deceive the world people.

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea is the chief factor disturbing peace in Korea and the main stumbling block to the reunification of Korea.

The U.S. forces must be driven out of south Korea to remove the tension and the danger of war in Korea.

The public and political circles of the world are becoming louder in demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. No matter how desperately the U.S. bellicose elements try to justify their forces' occupation of south Korea under whatever untenable pretexts, they are unable to stem the trend of the times calling for the U.S. troops pullout.

Falsehood of "UN Command Annual Report"

The U.S. army command in south Korea presented the "annual report" in the name of the "UN Command" to the UN Security Council at the end of last year.

This kind of "annual report" of the U.S. army command began to be presented to the UN Security Council all of a sudden at a time when the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea had become an urgent demand of the times and the broad public of the world was demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops. It was entirely designed to cover up their illegal occupation policy in south Korea.

In the "report" the U.S. side distorted the situation in Korea and hypocritically claimed that the presence of the U.S. army command is a prerequisite to the prevention of the recurrence of war in Korea. This is a vile propaganda designed to cover up the true factor of the tension in Korea and stick to the military occupation policy in south Korea.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have systematically violated the armistice agreement in Korea and increased tension there.

The U.S. side violated the armistice agreement on over 26,500 occasions in the period from January to October 1976.

The "Panmunjom incident" was a premeditated provocation committed by the Ford administration, landed in a serious political and economic crisis, to invent a pretext for a war racket against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, seeking a way out in war.

The recordings of the hearing at the Political and Military Subcommittee of the U.S. House International Relations Committee which were recently disclosed show that the Ford administration prearranged the clash at Panmunjom.

Japan Foreign Minister

Japanese foreign minister Hatoyama said he would hold "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks" when the south Korean puppet foreign minister visited Japan in March to "coordinate views" of both sides on the question of the U.S. troops' pullout from south Korea.

This move of the Japanese government indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are persistently opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and tightening the tieup and compact with the south Korean puppet clique.

The Japanese reactionaries' plan to hold "south Korea-Japan foreign ministers' talks" in March is a new attempt to turn the table in their favour in opposing the U.S. troops' pullback from south Korea. This exposes that the Japanese reactionaries are very one who opposes the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japanese authorities contemplate to amend and supplement the "defence buildup plan" of Japan on the pretext of coping with the changing situation of Korea, newly building and expanding military bases in west Japan near to Korea and moving and deploying there the attack units of the "Self-Defence Forces."

The Japanese reactionaries are working overtime to restore their old position of colonial ruler in south Korea and, furthermore, to realize their aggressive design on the whole of Korea with south Korea as a stepping-stone. To this end, they are eagerly calling for the continued presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

Glimpse of South Korea

* The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen staged "summary trials" of over 188,700 cases in Songdong, Yongdungpo and West Gate district "summary trial courts" under the puppet Seoul district criminal court during the last one year, according to a report from Seoul. This is 46,200 cases more than the "summary trials" staged in those three districts in 1975 and 82,700 more than in 1974.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are again lifting the miscellaneous impositions on the students of south Korean universities and colleges on the threshold of the new academic year.

According to a report, they drastically raised the imposition called "selection fee for entrance examination" up to 3.5 times compared with last year at the higher educational institutions in Pusan.

There a student have to pay 2,500 to 5,000 won as the "selection fee."

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique also jerked up the prices of college textbooks by 20 per cent and "students homeland defence corps fees" by 10 per cent and raised other impositions.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits, regarding education as a means of money-making, decided to increase the registration fee at the private universities and colleges by 20 per cent and the "fees" at middle and high schools by 20 to 25 per cent, according to reports.

Now they squeeze 90,000 million won from the parents of the students at the middle schools, high schools, universities and colleges during each term under the name of "fees."

While raising "fees," the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits are sharply lifting "miscellaneous impositions," thus further reducing schools to a profiteering market.

The "miscellaneous impositions" upon the students exceed 60 kinds and scores of thousands of millions of won, unprecedented in kind and scope of extortion.

They even impose fines upon those students who are absent or report late.

According to data released by the south Korean puppet authorities, a student needs 7,665,000 won to finish the courses including a college in south Korea.

This is a staggering sum of money equal to the wage of an ordinary worker for 25 years and the salary of a rather highly paid middle class "official" for 12 years in south Korea.

* Five children were killed in a war exercise of the Pak Jung Hi military gangsters in Tanhyon-myon, Paju county, Kyonggi Province, on January 6, according to a report from Seoul.

These children living in Taedongri of this myon were killed instantly when a shell blasted on the shooting ground of the puppet army in the village and a child nearby was heavily wounded. He is now in a critical condition.

The Pak Jung Hi military hooligans, bent on the provocation of war, have built military bases and drill grounds even in the vicinity of civilian houses and fire bullets and shells at random, inflicting irretrievable damages upon people and taking even children's lives in their criminal manoeuvres.

* Over 2,000 peasants in Singil-ri, Kunjo myon, Sihung county, Kyonggi Province, were persistently fighting against the requisitioning of land by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a report from Seoul.

On January 5 they lodged a collective protest respectively with the puppet ministry of construction and the Kyonggi provincial office, indignantly denouncing the puppet clique's vicious plunder of paddy and non-paddy fields and strongly demanding an immediate end to this predatory act and payment of compensation for the requisitioned land.

Frantic with criminal war provocation manoeuvres, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are indiscriminately plundering land under a plan to build there factories of military purposes, thereby depriving the peasants of the means of livelihood.

The peasants, outraged by this criminal act, are firmly resolved to fight to push through their just demand.

* Twenty-seven lawyers of south Korea filed a protest with the puppet minister of justice on December 31 last year against the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' brutal persecution of those who published "the declaration for democracy and national salvation," according to a report from Seoul.

In the protest the lawyers denounced the fascist hangmen's inhumane persecution of the detained messengers and demanded that first of all, physical "exercise be allowed" to them and "a restriction on the visit of their families be abolished."

The lawyers also resolutely opposed the scheme of the fascist bandits to move the detainees to other prison in an attempt to more savagely persecute and stealthily murder them.

* The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed the treacherous crime of introducing aggressive capital to the tune of 3,118,600 dollars from foreign "moneylenders" in the first one year, according to a report from Seoul.

Announcing this on January 4, the puppet economic planning board said that this is the "highest watermark" since the puppet clique began introducing aggressive foreign capital and the "private loans" in it are 4.4 times the 1975 figure.

* The Pak Jung Hi fascist gang arrested more than 6,500 people all over south Korea between December 31 and January 3 and brutally persecuted them after issuing an "emergency duty order" to the puppet police, according to a report from Seoul.

The fascist bandits arrested anyone getting on their nerves and put them in groups on "summary trials," arbitrarily charging them with "crimes." They have already thrown over 400 of them behind bars, the report says.

This suppressive racket is a fascist rampage kicked up by those driven to the wall, trounced within and without, in fear of the anti-"government" movement of the people.

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